

North Carolina
TOBACCO
REPORT
1966-1967



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JAMES A. GRAHAM, Commissioner

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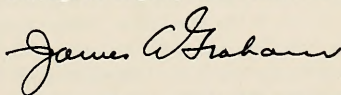
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FOREWORD

The eighteenth annual issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report has been compiled and prepared by J. H. Cyrus, in charge of the Tobacco Marketing Section, and Roger L. Mozingo, tobacco marketing specialist, Division of Markets of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture under the AMA Matching Fund Program. In addition to his responsibilities as director of the Tobacco Section, Mr. Cyrus is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Tobacco Tax Council and the Tobacco Growers Information Committee.

Credit is due the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the North Carolina and United States Departments of Agriculture, the U. S. Tobacco Division Consumer and Marketing Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service for their contributions.

This issue of the Tobacco Report is dedicated to the Tobacco Tax Council, which is under the executive directorship of William A. O'Flaherty, in recognition of the tremendous job it is doing in the continuous battles to help curb the staggering burden of taxation on cigarettes and other tobacco products by state and local governments. Had it not been for the untiring efforts of the Tax Council, the average cigarette tax of taxing states would have been considerably higher than the present average of slightly more than 7 cents per package.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James A. Graham". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Commissioner of Agriculture

Tobacco Withstands the Battles of 1966

The United States tobacco industry enjoyed a good year in 1966, in spite of the continuous battles waged against tobacco by self-appointed anti-tobacco critics and the endless spiral of punitive taxation against cigarettes and other tobacco products. The health and tax battles will continue on, but there is evidence that the tobacco industry will stand its ground against these unwarranted attacks and make further gains in 1967.

Current statistics show that cigarette production and consumption climbed to a new record high during 1966, with total production estimated at 571 billion cigarettes. Of this total, the tax paid domestic consumption reached a new peak of 522 billion, plus another 25 billion of non-tax paid cigarettes that went to U. S. Armed Forces overseas, Puerto Rico, and other U. S. islands. Exports of cigarettes in 1966 are estimated at 24 billion, an increase of about 4 percent over 1965. These gains made by the tobacco industry added much to the overall economy from the farmer to the manufacturer, particularly in North Carolina.

The phenomenal growth of cigarette usage has been accompanied by a steady growth in the tax burden imposed on cigarettes. During the past year, federal, state, and local governments took from the pockets of consumers \$3.7 billion in direct excise taxes on cigarettes. Of this total, federal tax amounted to more than \$2 billion; state taxes rose to \$1.6 billion; and local taxes accounted for about \$64 million. It is significant to note that cigarette taxes are approximately 4.5 times as much as tobacco farmers received for the tobacco used in domestically consumed cigarettes.

The average price per pack of cigarettes for the United States is now at 30.5 cents with an average of 16 cents tax on each pack. Thus, the taxes imposed at the three levels of government makes the cost of cigarettes to the consumer about twice as high as it would be in the absence of these taxes. In North Carolina, which is now the only state without a direct cigarette tax, the average cost of a pack of cigarettes is 22.4 cents. This is 2.5 to 13.5 cents less per pack than the average cost of cigarettes in any other state in the United States including the District of Columbia.

The question is often asked, "Why should North Carolina be the lone state without a cigarette tax?" The simple answer is the fact that tobacco is the firm foundation of our economy in the



Tax cigarettes and tobacco products in North Carolina? ! ! ! # & X *—NO!

"Tarheel State." Last year, North Carolina produced 68 percent of all the flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States. Flue-cured and burley tobacco is grown by some 200,000 farm families in 92 of the state's 100 counties. One acre in every ten of harvested crop land in North Carolina is planted in tobacco. In 1966 tobacco accounted for 65 percent of the total cash receipts from "Tarheel" crops, returning the flue-cured and burley growers of this state \$518 million.

North Carolina tobacco has a unique role in our economy. It is not only important to the farmer; but it is also a vital manufacturing industry, and it makes a great contribution to our distributive and service enterprises. In 1966, manufacturers in North Carolina produced about 63 percent of all the cigarettes manufactured in the United States. The value of the North Carolina manufactured tobacco products is set at \$875.5 million and is surpassed only by textiles, with \$1.4 billion. Over 40,000 establishments in North Carolina sell these cigarettes and other

Cigarette Taxes As A Percentage of Retail Price 1966**

State	Weighted average price per package	State taxes per package	State and Federal taxes per package	Taxes as a percentage of average retail price	
				State	Federal
Ala.	31.6¢*	7.0¢	15.0¢	22.2%	47.5%
Alaska	35.7	8.0	16.0	22.4	44.8
Ariz.	29.2	6.5	14.5	22.3	49.7
Ark.	30.4	8.0	16.0	26.3	52.6
Calif.	26.0*	3.0	11.0	11.5	42.3
Colo.	28.2*	5.0	13.0	17.7	46.1
Conn.	31.1	8.0	16.0	25.7	51.4
Del.	30.7	7.0	15.0	22.8	48.9
D. C.	25.7	3.0	11.0	11.7	42.8
Fla.	30.2	8.0	16.0	26.5	53.0
Ga.	31.5	8.0	16.0	25.4	50.8
Hawaii	31.1	8.0	16.0	25.7	51.4
Idaho	30.1	7.0	15.0	23.3	49.8
Ill.	30.1	7.0	15.0	23.3	49.8
Ind.	29.1	6.0	14.0	20.6	48.1
Iowa	32.0	8.0	16.0	25.0	50.0
Kans.	31.0	8.0	16.0	25.8	51.6
Ky.	25.0	2.5	10.5	10.0	42.0
La.	31.5	8.0	16.0	25.4	50.8
Maine	30.3	8.0	16.0	26.4	52.8
Md.	29.4	6.0	14.0	20.4	47.6
Mass.	33.6	10.0	18.0	29.8	53.6
Mich.	30.0	7.0	15.0	23.3	50.0
Minn.	30.9	8.0	16.0	25.9	51.8
Miss.	31.6	9.0	17.0	28.5	53.8
Mo.	27.5*	4.0	12.0	14.5	43.6
Mont.	31.3	8.0	16.0	25.5	51.1
Neb.	31.4	8.0	16.0	25.5	51.0
Nev.	30.2	7.0	15.0	23.2	49.7
N. H.	26.5	4.5	12.5	17.0	47.2
N. J.	34.2*	11.0	19.0	32.2	55.6
N. M.	31.5*	8.0	16.0	25.4	50.8
N. Y.	34.7*	10.0	18.0	28.8	51.9
N. C.	22.4	None	8.0	0	35.7
N. D.	30.5	8.0	16.0	26.2	52.5
Ohio	27.0	5.0	13.0	18.5	48.1
Okla.	30.7	8.0	16.0	26.0	52.1
Ore.	27.5	4.0	12.0	14.5	43.6
Pa.	30.1	8.0	16.0	26.6	53.2
R. I.	31.0	8.0	16.0	25.8	51.6
S. C.	27.3	5.0	13.0	18.3	47.6
S. D.	31.3	8.0	16.0	25.5	51.1
Tenn.	29.6*	7.0	15.0	23.6	50.7
Tex.	34.4	11.0	19.0	32.0	55.2
Utah	31.5	8.0	16.0	25.4	50.8
Vt.	31.8	10.0	18.0	31.4	56.6
Va.	26.3*	2.5	10.5	9.5	39.9
Wash.	35.0	11.0	19.0	31.4	54.3
W. Va.	29.5	6.0	14.0	20.4	47.5
Wisc.	32.8	10.0	18.0	30.5	54.9
Wyo.	27.4	4.0	12.0	14.6	43.8
Average (Median)					
for all states	30.5	8.0	16.0	25.4	50.8

** Source: Tobacco Tax Council

* Taxes imposed by municipalities not included.

tobacco products. The retail value of tobacco products in North Carolina in 1966 was more than \$4.8 billion.

Last year North Carolina tobacco manufacturers paid taxes in this state in the amount of approximately \$37 million. Of this amount \$15 million was in state corporate income tax; about \$3 million was in state franchise tax; another \$10 million was paid in local property taxes. Employees of manufacturers pay about \$4 million in personal income tax and consumers paid more than \$5 million in sales tax.

Tobacco grown in North Carolina is popular in the world market places and helps this nation in its balance-of-payment programs. North Carolina ports at Morehead City and Wilmington shipped well over 100 million pounds of tobacco to overseas markets in 1966. This was about one-fourth of all leaf exported from the United States.

Thus, North Carolina truly does have a tobacco economy, and any unwarranted health claims or punitive taxation against the tobacco industry is definitely an attack against the economy of the "Tarheel State."

Flue Cured Situation and Outlook 1967

In 1966, the second year under acreage-poundage quotas, the flue-cured tobacco marketed showed further improvements in smoking qualities as they relate to usability. There was also a further reduction in the surplus stocks which were at a record level two years ago. Another obvious development in the 1966 market was the establishment of a definite trend toward total loose-leaf sales. This trend will probably mature within the next two years to bring about a complete transition in the method of marketing flue cured tobacco in the Carolinas and Virginia.

In 1966 approximately 44 percent of the entire flue cured crop types 11-14 was sold loose-leaf. Untied sales in the traditionally tied area of the Carolinas and Virginia last year amounted to about 37 percent of producers sales, or 364 million pounds. On a grade for grade comparative basis, the average prices paid for untied tobacco showed a slight advantage over the season average prices paid for tied tobacco, when all belts outside the Georgia-Florida belt were averaged together.

Supply Situation

The surplus stocks of flue cured tobacco have reduced steadily during the past two years under acreage-poundage quotas. It is estimated that the flue cured carryover at the beginning of the 1967 market year on July 1, will be down to approximately 2,255 million pounds. This will be 185 million pounds below the mid-1966 level and 300 million below the record carryover on July 1, 1965.

Almost 30 percent of the improvement in surplus stocks can be attributed to the fact that total marketings during the last two years have fallen 87 million pounds below the allotted quota. Therefore, with the net cumulative undermarketings of the past two years, it is expected that the 1967 marketings will exceed those of the past two seasons and be equal to approximately 1,200 million pounds. If the 1967 marketings should approximate 1,200 million pounds, with a carryover on July 1 of 2,255 million pounds, the 1967-68 total supply would be about 3,445 million pounds, or about 90 million less than the 1966-67 supply. This will be the third successive year with downward adjustment in the supply of flue cured tobacco from the record level of 3,774 million pounds during the 1964-65 season.



The need for improvements in loose-leaf packaging is quite evident in the above picture of a typical loose-leaf sale.

Stabilization Stocks

Sales from the Flue Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation stocks reached a new record of 255 million pounds in 1966. This reduced Stabilization stocks of old tobacco to 622 million pounds on January 1, 1967. However, Stabilization received from the 1966 crop almost 75 million pounds, which gave them a total stock of about 697 million pounds at the beginning of the year.

Stabilization continued the policy started last year of offering certain specified old inventories to the trade through sealed bids on a "where is as is basis." The 25 million pounds left in the inventories from the 1960 crop was offered on closed bids early in this year, and by the end of March all but about 1 million pounds of the 1960 inventories had been sold. During the first three months of 1967 sales from stabilization stocks amounted to approximately 65 million pounds, reducing stabilization's stocks to 632 million pounds as of April 1, 1967.

Domestic and Export Market

It now appears that the total domestic and export disappearance of flue cured during the 1966-67 market year will reach a new record high of around 1,300 million pounds. This would be

approximately 19 million pounds more than the previous record disappearance of 1,281 million in 1955.

The record cigarette production during the past year is a good indication that the domestic industry had a good year. This is substantiated by the fact that most companies reported a record income in 1966. However, when we look at the progress made by the cigarette industry in terms of pounds of tobacco used, it is quite evident that the tobacco farmer's share of the domestic market did not increase in proportion to the increase in cigarette sales. For instance, the domestic use of flue cured during the 1965 market year was approximately 752 million pounds or about 3 percent less than the previous year, while cigarette production during 1965 was up almost 3 percent. In 1966 cigarette production rose another 2.5 percent, but current estimates indicate that there will be only a slight increase in the domestic use of flue cured for the 1966 market year, possibly up to about 755 million pounds.

The two major reasons why the manufacturers' leaf usage has not kept pace with cigarette production is because of the steady increase in filters, at the rate of 2 to 3 percent annually, and the increased use of reconstituted sheet tobacco which more fully utilizes the entire leaf of tobacco. Thus, the farmers domestic market for flue cured tobacco during the past two years has been about "status quo."

The 1966 flue cured market received its greatest boost from the export buying power. Current estimates indicate that export for the 1966-67 market year may reach 545 million pounds. This would be 122 million more than the relative low level of 423 million pounds exported the previous year, and the third largest exports of flue cured on record.

The factors responsible for the sharp rise in export demand last year were:

- (1) Voluntary bans by several countries against tobacco imports from Rhodesia. These sanctions have now been made mandatory by the United Nations Security Council.
- (2) Broadening of the export payment program, which provided for a 5 cents per pound across the board subsidy on all tobacco entering the export trade.
- (3) The continuous increase in cigarette consumption abroad.
- (4) The improvement in smoking quality and usability of U. S. flue cured under acreage-poundage quotas.

Market Outlook 1967

The general market outlook for flue cured tobacco in 1967 looks very favorable. There is evidence that the U. S. tobacco industry will stand its ground against many of the unwarranted attacks by anti-tobacco critics. Thus, the demand for domestic buyers should remain steady to slightly stronger. The export market will be stronger in 1967, IF there is no agreement to lift the United Nations sanction against trade with Rhodesia. The major marketing problem in 1967 will continue to be that of regulating the flow of tobacco through the market channels at mid-season to ease congestion in processing plants, regardless of whether it is sold loose-leaf or tied.

The average support price on the 1967 crop will be 2 percent higher than in 1966, because of further increases in cost of production. This has pushed the average support price up to 59.9 cents per pound compared to 58.8 last year, and will increase the support price on most grades by 1 to 2 cents. Loose-leaf sales, which have been extended from 12 days to 95 hours or about 21 days in 1967, will be supported at 3 cents less than tied tobacco.

Based on the current trends in the tobacco industry and the mounting pressure to require cigarette manufacturers to label each brand as to nicotine and tar contents, it is very likely that the market demand in 1967 will continue in the direction toward good smoking tobacco of medium to thin body, and thoroughly ripe to give it grain plus full flavor and aroma. If the 1967 flue cured growing season should be favorable for the production of a good smoking crop, the 1967 auction average will likely move upward to another record level of better than 70 cents per pound, which would break the record average of approximately 67 cents established in 1966.

The national flue cured quota for 1967 of 1,126 million pounds continues unchanged for the third year under the acreage-poundage program. However, the adjustments in individual farm quotas to reflect the cumulative net under marketings of the past two seasons is expected to result in a larger crop in 1967 than in either of the past two years. In the March 1 survey, U. S. flue cured growers indicated their intentions of planting 623,570 acres in 1967 which would be 3 percent more than in 1966 because of undermarketing adjustments and growers' intentions to plant closer to their full allotments. Application of an average yield per acre, based on the more moderate yields

under poundage quotas, to the intended acreage would produce a 1967 crop of about 1,200 million pounds.

In North Carolina the 1967 net quota including undermarketings will be approximately 787 million pounds. Should the state reach its full quota, the gross income from flue cured tobacco in North Carolina conceivably could reach or even pass the previous record of \$550 million set in 1964.

Burley Situation and Outlook 1967

Burley tobacco farmers had another good year in 1966. The fact that growers were satisfied could have had some influence on the referendum conducted by mail ballot during the week of February 27-March 3, in which growers disapproved acreage-poundage quotas for the second time in 12 months. About 59 percent of those voting by mail ballots this year favored acreage-poundage quotas, however, a two-thirds majority is required by law. The referendum held in March of 1966 received a 57 percent favorable vote, which was also short of the two-thirds majority necessary to put the program into effect.

The percentages of favorable votes for burley acreage-poundage by states for the 1966 and 1967 referendums are shown below:

<u>State</u>	<u>Percent 1966</u>	<u>Percent 1967</u>
Kentucky	73	76
Tennessee	14	16
Virginia	48	42
North Carolina	68	64
Ohio	80	70
Indiana	70	56
Missouri	63	37
W. Virginia	58	59
Others	69	66

Since acreage-poundage quotas were not approved by growers, the acreage allotment program approved for the years of 1965, 1966 and 1967 will remain in effect. A referendum will be held in late 1967 or early 1968 in which burley growers will determine whether they favor continuation of the present acreage allotment program for the crop years of 1968, 1969 and 1970. Under the law, burley growers cannot be offered another referendum on acreage-poundage again until the 1969 crop year.

Burley Supplies

The producer sales of all burley in 1966 were 585 million pounds, about the same as in 1965, even though acreage reductions amounted to about 13 percent. Nevertheless the 1966-67 total supply of 1,980 million pounds is estimated at 1 percent below a year earlier and 2.5 percent below the peak level of two years ago.

The basic allotments for burley growers will be the same in 1967 as they were the previous year, indicating that approximately 240,800 acres will be planted. If average yields per acre are in line with recent years, this should turn out a crop in 1967 of about 590 million pounds.

It is estimated that the carryover on October 1, 1967, which is the beginning of a new burley marketing year, will be around 1,360 million pounds, or about 35 million less than October 1 of last year. Thus, the 1967-68 supply of burley—the 1967 crop plus the carryover—should be around 1,950 million pounds. This would be 30 million less than for the current year, and would be the third straight year that supplies have declined.

Burley Outlook

The support price on the 1967 crop of burley will be up 2 percent, because of the continuous rise in cost of production. Thus, the average support level this year will be 61.8 cents per pound compared to 60.6 last year. This increase will add 1 to 2 cents to the support price of most grades sold during the 1967 season.

There is every indication that the domestic and export demand will remain firm during the 1967 marketing season. With a good smoking crop the auction average should be well in line with the 67 cents average of last season or slightly higher. Thus, burley growers should experience another good year in 1967.

State Marketing Summary 1966-67

Generally speaking, North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers enjoyed a fairly successful second year under the acreage-poundage program despite adverse growing conditions in some areas and the ever plaguing mid-season market congestion. A continued steady demand by domestics and keener competition among exporters led the way for an all-time record high crop average of \$66.65. In 1966 as in 1965, growers failed to produce their allotted pounds. Of the 806 million pounds allotted, growers sold only 760 million—leaving 46 million pounds of undermarketings to be brought forward by individual growers.

As growers have become accustomed to producing under the new program, certain trends have developed which point to a definite improvement in the quality and usability of our tobacco. For instance, in 1964 the percentage of the crop grading into straight grades of fully mature and mellow tobacco was only 49%; in 1965, first year under acreage-poundage, the percentage increased to 61; in 1966 the figure jumped to 70 percent. During the same period less desirable grades of variegated (KL, KF, KM, and KV) showed a sharp decline from 30 percent to 14 percent.

Flue-cured markets in North Carolina sold for producers 708,840,692 pounds in 1966 for an all-time high average of \$66.65 per hundred grossing \$472,433,226 a substantial gain over 1965 when growers sold 651,525,240 pounds for \$417,585,147 at an average price of \$64.09.

Price support was made available on all grades marketed untied during the first 12 sales days in each belt. A season summary indicates that grade-for-grade there was little or no difference in the prices paid for tied or untied tobacco. This obvious lack of differential was the major factor that caused growers to rush their tobacco from one belt to another during the limited loose-leaf sales in each belt.

TYPE 13: The North Carolina Border Belt opened strong on August 9 and proceeded to set an all time high belt average of \$68.59. Offerings consisted of a smaller percent of good and fair quality than was evidenced in 1965. Bulk of sales consisted principally of poor to fair leaf, low smoking leaf, fair lugs, low and fair primings, and non-descript. Stabilization receipts for the season amounted to 1.0 percent of gross sales, a record low.

Grade averages moved up \$1.00 to \$13.00 per hundred over 1965 levels, most were up \$2.00 to \$6.00. The major increases were in lower quality leaf and non-descript grades. A sharp demand was indicated for all grades. Slightly over one-third of the untied grades averaged even with or above the tied tobacco.

Volume of producer sales was down almost 12 million pounds from last year and was the smallest since 1958. During 1965 producers sold 154,189,734 pounds, averaging \$65.53 for a gross return of \$101,045,590. In 1966 producers sold 126,477,944 at \$68.65 for a gross income of \$86,828,958. Border Belt Markets Closed on October 20 After 47 Sales Days.

TYPE 12: Record high average prices were paid for a ripe and highly usable crop in the Eastern Belt for 1966. Offerings contained a larger percentage of leaf and smoking leaf but fewer cutters, lugs and primings than in 1965. With the exception of 1965, producers volume in the east was lowest since 1957.

The majority of tied averages were up \$1.00 to \$5.00, while most untied grades advanced \$3.00 to \$10.00. Greatest gains were in lower qualities and non-descript. Almost 45 percent of untied grades averaged even with or higher than their respective tied grades.

Growers, in 1966, sold 328,736,141 pounds at a record \$68.59 for a gross of \$224,475,919. 296,024,450 pounds averaged \$63.30 in 1965 for a gross of \$187,386,497.

The Eastern Belt closed November 18, with final sales at Wilson after 61 sales days—19 more than in 1965.

TYPE 11-B: Middle Belt sales were marked by a substantial increase in poundage over 1965, in value paid to growers, and length of season. The general average was up only slightly over 1965 but fell short of the 1961 record.

Adverse growing conditions caused a decrease in the proportion of good and fair offerings, while more low and poor tobacco was sold. Variegated leaf (B-K) and smoking leaf (H-K) made up over one-third of total sales.

Losses of \$1.00 to \$3.00 were fairly consistent for tied grades of unripe K and green leaf, lugs and non-descript. Untied increases ranged from \$1.00 to \$9.00 with non-descript receiving the largest gains. Approximately two-thirds of the untied grade averages equaled or exceeded their tied counterparts.

In 1966, growers sold 143,394,974 at a \$64.31 average for a gross of \$92,214,964. In 1965 growers sold 108,026,541 at \$63.36 for a gross of \$68,444,459.

Markets opened September 8 and closed December 2 with final sales at Durham and Oxford. The season consisted of 59 sales days—18 more than in 1965.

TYPE 11-A: Growing conditions in the Old Belt were anything but desirable during 1966. As a result, marketing was composed of smaller percentages of good and fair qualities and more low and poor grades. The tobacco was generally darker in color. Variegated grades made up over one-half the crop.

Grade prices for tied tobacco decreased \$1.00 to \$7.00 mainly for unripe, immature, and non-descript. The remaining tied grades were unchanged or up \$1.00 to \$3.00. Untied offerings were up \$3.00 to \$9.00 with greatest improvement in leaf, non-descript, low quality lugs and primings. Untied averages were the same or higher than tied for over three-fourths of the grades quoted.

Old Belt farmers sold 110,231,633 pounds for \$67,721,879 averaging \$61.44. In 1965 growers sold 93,284,515 pounds at record high \$65.08 for a gross of \$60,708,601.

Markets opened September 20 and closed finally on January 10—a total of 61 sales days as compared with 46 in 1965.

TYPE 31: North Carolina's three Burley Markets began their 1966-67 market season on Monday, November 28. Volume of sales was below normal on opening due primarily to the lateness of the crop and poor curing conditions. No-grade, wet and unsound tobacco was quite prevalent on opening day and hit a peak just prior to closing for the holidays on December 20. Estimates were that two-thirds of the crop had been sold by the holidays.

(Continued on page 24)

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report For Season 1966-67

Market	1966-67 SEASON			1966-66 SEASON		
	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Dealers' Resales	Warehouse Resales	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
BORDER BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 13						
Chadbourn	9,806,428	70.84	52,804	861,441	10,720,673	70.74
Clarkton	5,644,464	67.40	61,532	415,363	6,121,359	67.29
Fair Bluff	7,072,952	69.51	102,038	435,016	7,610,006	69.37
Fairmont	35,890,940	68.59	689,524	3,535,438	40,115,902	68.42
Fayetteville	4,606,836	64.86	81,320	177,976	4,866,132	64.66
Lumberton	27,426,156	67.25	357,728	1,815,476	29,599,360	66.90
Tabor City	8,049,586	69.95	15,172	692,180	8,756,938	69.63
Whiteville	27,980,582	69.63	447,786	1,551,678	29,980,046	69.44
Total	126,477,944	68.65	1,807,904	9,484,568	137,770,416	68.44
EASTERN BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 12						
Ahoskie	8,520,891	64.91	56,684	411,776	8,989,351	64.82
Clinton	10,864,722	69.40	6,946	520,664	11,392,332	69.12
Dunn	9,588,009	67.98	330,032	321,728	10,239,769	67.66
Farmville	20,867,002	70.14	157,826	1,058,008	22,082,836	69.94
Goldsboro	10,755,940	67.79	60,370	724,103	11,539,513	67.62
Greenville	45,304,683	69.73	602,223	1,586,557	47,493,463	69.52
Kinston	43,396,725	69.20	262,295	2,479,316	46,138,336	68.94
Robersonville	9,846,396	69.77	74,392	558,686	10,479,474	67.86
Rocky Mount	39,038,155	67.09	853,346	1,589,249	41,480,750	66.80
Smithfield	18,763,361	66.82	295,702	1,554,709	20,613,772	66.53
Tarboro	9,925,657	67.27	72,308	498,508	10,496,473	66.98
Wallace	10,909,934	70.39	77,320	338,195	11,325,449	70.14
Washington	7,276,001	67.87	3,220	278,920	7,558,141	67.72
Wendell	7,138,870	66.10	96,562	215,242	7,450,674	65.82
Williamston	8,588,736	67.35	32,026	322,072	8,942,834	67.18
Wilson	61,071,035	69.66	1,139,507	2,905,832	65,116,374	69.34
Windsor	6,880,924	66.54	112,912	295,260	7,289,096	66.28
Total	328,736,141	68.59	4,233,671	15,658,825	348,628,637	68.33
Total						313,961,096
						68.29

MIDDLE BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	7,585,852	63.88	279,570	480,324	8,345,746	63.59	6,122,332	61.08
Carthage	5,317,201	63.85	53,384	177,912	5,548,497	63.71	4,395,474	61.38
Durham	34,142,877	64.46	1,827,240	2,248,761	38,218,878	64.13	26,585,820	63.56
Ellerbe	2,697,237	62.14	25,160	62,880	2,866,877	61.68	1,036,903	59.29
Fuquay-Varina	24,939,452	66.10	824,824	1,516,985	27,281,261	65.80	17,789,116	64.28
Henderson	20,513,237	64.25	270,320	941,134	21,724,691	64.02	20,118,636	63.87
Louisburg	9,630,421	64.11	105,674	533,052	10,269,147	64.01	8,380,060	61.57
Oxford	17,998,973	62.47	222,488	781,826	19,003,287	62.33	17,390,180	62.90
Sanford	10,464,358	66.36	94,336	379,586	10,938,280	66.18	7,067,752	63.76
Warrenton	10,105,364	61.97	42,198	46,381	10,375,446	61.83	8,075,128	60.70
Total	143,394,974	64.31	3,806,992	7,370,144	154,572,110	64.08	116,961,401	63.05

OLD BELT—FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	8,125,340	60.78	51,494	475,876	8,652,710	60.61	6,159,775	61.69
Greensboro	6,722,466	58.27	230,560	257,692	7,210,718	58.14	6,017,749	62.61
Madison	8,065,680	62.77	97,389	446,810	8,609,879	62.59	7,264,721	64.69
Mebane	5,401,805	60.95	27,402	189,786	5,618,993	60.76	4,158,698	62.16
Mt. Airy	9,069,865	61.36	206,924	524,047	9,800,836	61.18	8,558,188	65.11
Reidsville	9,092,557	62.08	64,112	395,594	9,552,263	61.86	8,785,899	65.05
Roxboro	10,068,513	60.90	147,390	335,176	10,551,079	60.78	8,983,241	63.84
Stoneville	5,750,042	62.65	58,784	408,504	6,217,330	62.62	5,990,458	64.36
Winston-Salem	47,935,365	61.68	1,215,548	5,343,050	54,493,963	61.92	49,165,409	66.28
Total	110,231,633	61.44	2,099,603	8,376,535	120,707,771	61.46	105,084,138	65.01
Total Flue-Cured	708,840,692	66.65	11,948,170	40,890,072	761,678,934	66.42	705,679,130	63.83

BURLEY BELT—AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	9,556,684	68.57	300,140	966,182	10,823,006	68.32	10,512,825	67.59
Boone	3,171,114	66.61	124,304	433,458	3,728,876	66.32	3,329,318	66.66
W. Jefferson	3,358,576	64.24	148,108	537,970	4,044,654	64.37	3,895,644	64.81
Total	16,086,374	67.28	572,552	1,937,610	18,596,536	67.06	17,737,787	66.80
Total All Belts	724,927,066	66.52	12,520,722	42,827,682	780,275,470	66.31	723,416,917	63.91

Summary of N. C. Dealer and Warehouse Receipts - 1966

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resales
Border Belt			
Dealer	1,807,904	1,087,594	1.3
Warehouse	9,484,568	6,374,833	6.9
Eastern Belt			
Dealer	4,233,671	2,559,651	1.2
Warehouse	15,658,825	10,181,279	4.5
Middle Belt			
Dealer	3,806,992	2,231,795	2.5
Warehouse	7,370,144	4,606,882	4.8
Old Belt			
Dealer	2,099,603	1,191,238	1.7
Warehouse	8,376,535	5,277,707	7.0
Total Flue-Cured Resales	52,838,242	33,510,979	6.9
Burley Belt			
Dealer	572,552	368,293	3.1
Warehouse	1,937,610	1,280,094	10.4
Total Burley Resales	2,510,162	1,648,387	13.5

Producer and Gross Sales of Flue-Cured Tobacco by States - 1966

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average	Pounds	Average
N. C.	708,840,692	\$66.65	761,678,934	\$66.42
Va.	145,278,250	63.20	152,919,487	63.00
S. C.	97,077,197	69.51	106,623,390	69.30
Ga.	135,394,275	69.86	149,765,022	69.54
Fla.	19,609,853	71.08	22,156,617	70.98
Total	1,106,200,267	66.81	1,193,143,450	66.62

Stabilization Receipts by Belts - 1966

Belt	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Old Belt	11A	255,509,883	49,001,743	19.2
Middle Belt	11B	143,394,974	15,215,149	10.6
Eastern Belt	12	328,736,141	7,356,560	2.3
Border Belt	13	222,429,051	2,499,576	1.1
Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	154,678,498	378,980	0.3
Total	11-14	1,104,748,547	74,452,008	7.1

Flue-Cured Movement In and Out of North Carolina

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Va.	51,694,338	36,884,113	7,206,162	7,604,100
S. C.	9,821,461	15,378,431	16,285,158	12,749,416
Ga.	13,397,020	6,014,602	300,681	
Fla.	218,590	11,420	21,876	464
Ala.			6,276	1,364
Total	75,131,409	58,288,586	23,820,153	20,355,344

Burley Tobacco Movements In and Out of North Carolina

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Tenn.	3,498,270	3,770,604	525,068	551,394
Va.	8,202	1,482	1,209,496	1,359,643
W. Va.			24,002	18,652
Ga.			4,029	53,032
S. C.			578	492
Total	3,506,472	3,772,086	1,763,173	1,983,213

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops 1919-1966*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,000	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,508	48.20
1950	640,000	1,441	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960	457,500	1,836	839,870	512,731	61.10
1961	463,000	1,797	832,215	541,468	65.10
1962	483,000	1,890	912,810	549,594	60.20
1963	460,500	1,999	920,660	535,622	58.18
1964	416,000	2,282	949,450	549,875	57.90
1965	375,000	1,840	690,050	442,796	64.20
1966**	404,500	1,864	754,025	513,969	66.60

* Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service

** Preliminary for 1966.

North Carolina Burley Crops 1928-1966*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960	9,500	1,940	18,430	12,016	65.20
1961	10,400	2,090	21,736	14,346	66.00
1962	11,000	2,185	24,035	14,421	60.00
1963	11,000	2,285	25,135	13,573	54.00
1964	9,700	2,165	21,000	12,054	57.40
1965	8,900	2,030	18,067	12,159	67.30
1966**	8,000	2,250	18,000	12,150	67.50

* Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

** Preliminary for 1966 with value based on market average.

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments 1967

County	No. Farms	Acreage Allotment	Rank
Alleghany	533	217.73	9
Ashe	2,539	1,045.59	3
Avery	249	108.15	11
Brunswick	1	0.09	31
Buncombe	2,973	1,398.76	2
Burke	14	4.47	21
Caldwell	19	6.75	20
Cherokee	189	67.44	15
Clay	218	84.53	12
Cleveland	9	3.39	22
Davidson	2	0.97	25
Gaston	1	0.50	28
Graham	695	301.22	8
Granville	1	0.12	30
Haywood	1954	949.80	5
Henderson	113	43.54	16
Iredell	2	0.95	26
Jackson	289	109.21	10
McDowell	70	24.66	18
Macon	241	77.01	13
Madison	2,823	2,066.81	1
Mitchell	956	468.89	7
Polk	6	1.75	24
Rutherford	56	24.10	19
Stokes	2	0.34	29
Surry	7	0.94	27
Swain	219	71.44	14
Transylvania	72	28.13	17
Watauga	1,654	727.87	6
Wilkes	8	1.86	23
Yancey	1,825	982.86	4
State Totals	17,740	8,819.87	1-31

Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services.

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments 1967

County	No. Farms	Acreage	Poundage	Rank
Alamance	1,431	3,984.63	6,571,058	36
Alexander	951	1,142.25	1,759,342	51
Anson	267	333.28	482,124	61
Beaufort	2,304	8,070.05	14,020,323	22
Bertie	1,666	4,811.40	8,947,072	30
Bladen	3,047	6,274.74	11,802,832	26
Brunswick	1,687	2,799.39	5,270,425	39
Burke	1	0.48	822	68
Cabarrus	1	0.02	14	71
Caldwell	264	405.77	682,337	59
Camden	2	3.95	8,092	65
Carteret	351	1,139.24	1,980,838	50
Caswell	1,916	7,765.90	13,049,710	24
Catawba	3	3.20	4,053	67
Chatham	1,031	2,422.94	3,521,279	47
Chowan	183	463.36	807,446	58
Cleveland	1	0.29	501	69
Columbus	4,615	13,997.76	30,876,544	4
Craven	1,678	7,209.94	13,104,244	23
Cumberland	2,404	4,536.70	8,438,209	33
Dare	1	0.06	67	70
Davidson	1,821	2,757.66	4,262,360	44
Davie	812	984.80	1,409,391	55
Duplin	4,143	13,087.03	24,479,742	10
Durham	945	3,125.46	4,651,219	43
Edgecombe	1,458	9,747.55	19,164,946	14
Forsyth	2,218	4,067.78	6,350,633	37
Franklin	2,627	9,660.40	16,991,436	17
Gaston	1	3.88	5,083	66
Gates	123	229.78	407,211	62
Granville	2,158	11,327.46	18,885,792	15
Greene	1,246	10,155.30	20,995,920	13
Guilford	3,158	7,681.02	12,616,101	25
Halifax	2,061	4,993.21	9,372,462	29
Harnet	3,417	12,239.35	24,475,408	11
Hertford	896	2,761.28	5,040,537	40
Hoke	736	2,168.18	3,944,756	46
Iredell	796	1,030.58	1,522,052	53
Johnston	5,242	19,319.70	38,429,489	2
Jones	895	4,594.68	8,505,764	32
Lee	1,282	3,478.93	6,126,967	38
Lenoir	1,839	11,961.93	24,446,524	12
Martin	1,474	7,226.08	14,829,080	20
Montgomery	391	815.22	1,220,012	57
Moore	1,536	4,152.81	7,152,468	35
Nash	2,866	15,368.38	29,834,231	6
New Hanover	83	180.24	285,440	63
Northampton	215	402.22	651,771	60
Onslow	1,771	5,281.75	8,923,165	31
Orange	964	2,807.35	4,763,345	42
Pamlico	367	928.42	1,427,285	54
Pender	1,618	2,791.17	4,975,126	41
Person	1,753	8,127.77	14,381,317	21
Pitt	2,609	21,363.17	41,331,933	1
Randolph	1,608	2,768.33	4,206,743	45

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments 1967 (Continued)

County	No. Farms	Acreage	Poundage	Rank
Richmond	926	1,761.79	2,644,975	48
Robeson	4,574	17,535.40	36,219,008	3
Rockingham	2,951	11,057.52	18,641,737	16
Rowan	22	22.91	29,048	64
Sampson	5,079	12,933.88	25,640,048	9
Scotland	523	974.46	1,636,026	52
Stokes	2,784	9,717.76	15,501,288	19
Surry	3,054	9,282.26	16,785,386	18
Vance	1,373	6,939.08	11,544,996	27
Wake	3,624	16,510.43	29,948,837	5
Warren	1,789	5,155.31	8,075,521	34
Washington	283	813.63	1,331,605	56
Wayne	3,062	12,314.08	25,729,112	8
Wilkes	930	1,305.24	2,078,840	49
Wilson	2,084	14,324.76	29,169,900	7
Yadkin	2,719	6,837.91	11,509,933	28
Unadjusted				
State Total	114,710	400,440.64	743,917,301	1-71
Under-marketing 1966	—	36,426.86	66,175,504	—
Over-marketing 1966		12,540.50	23,488,390	—
Net under-marketing 1966		23,886.36	42,687,114	—
N. C. Total Allotment 1967	114,710	424,327.00	786,604,415	1-71

State Summary

(Continued from page 15)

Last year approximately three-fourths of the crop was marketed before the recess.

Average prices were higher for around two-thirds of the grades with most of the others showing no change from last year. Increases ranged from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hundred pounds; however, several grades of lower tips and non-descript gained \$6.00 to \$9.00. The practical top was \$75.00 with occasional baskets of better grades selling for \$76.00.

Burley sales established a record high average of \$67.28 in 1966. Producers sold 16,086,374 pounds for \$10,822,832 up slightly from 1965 when producers sold 15,614,115 pounds for \$10,460,713 averaging \$67.00.

Final sales were held on January 10 after 22 sales days—two days more than in 1965.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators By Belts and Markets

BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Producers—Jack W. Garrett, J. Franklin Bullard

Green-Teachey—J. C. Green

Clarkton (one set buyers)

Bright Leaf—Joe Stephenson & Brothers

New Clarkton Warehouse—J. M. Talley, J. C. Hartley

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell & Sons

Riverside—Robert Musgrave, Aaron Parrish, Bob Musgrave

Planters—Carl Meares, Randolph Currin

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

People's Big 5—E. J. Chambers, Leggett & Garrett Company

Davis-Mitchell-Planters—F. A. Davis, Harry & Jack Mitchell, G. R.

Royster, Daniel

Holiday-Frye—E. H. Frye, J. W. & J. M. Holliday

Square Deal 1-2-3—W. C. Bassett

Star Carolina 1-2-3—W. M. Puckett, A. M. Best, C. A. Blankenship

Liberty-Twin States—P. R. Floyd, Jr., Paul Wilson, F. P. Joyce, Joe

Pell, R. J. Harris

Big Brick—V. J. Griffin, A. D. Lewis, Jr.

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers 1 & 2—P. L. Campbell, A. L. Talley

Planters—J. W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—J. L. Townsend, Jr., James Johnson, Jr.

Smith-Dixie—Furman Biggs, Sr. & Jr.

Hedgpeth—R. A. Hedgpeth, R. L. Rollins

Liberty—R. H. Livermore

Star, Inc.—Hogan Teater, D. T. Stephenson

Lumberton Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

By-Pass Carolina & New Farmers—R. C. Coleman, Mrs. Harriett Sikes

Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield

Lea's Big Dixie—William Townes Lea, Louie Love

Moore's—A. H. Moore, C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat

Nelson's—John H. Nelson, Jim Smith

Planters—A. O. King, Jr., J. W. Peay

Gray-Neal Farmers—Columbus County—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal

Liberty—J. W. Hooks, I. A. Barefoot & Sons

Smith—Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith, Jr., Percy McKeithan

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, H. G. Veazey
Farmers No. 1 & 2—W. M. Odoms, Pierce & Winborne

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland, N. L. Daughtry
Ross No. 2—Clarence Kirven, Jr., W. K. Beech
Farmers—J. J. Hill, W. M. Buck

Dunn (one set buyers)

Big 4 Warehouse—Tom Smothers, Jack Calhoun, Norman Hardee
Planters—Leland Lee, J. M. Smothers

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—Bell Brothers
Fountain & Monk No. 1—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Fountain & Monk No. 2—John N. Fountain, Mgr.
Planters & Prewits—Chester Worthington, W. O. Newell, B. S. Correll
Lee's—Gordon Lee

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, D. V. Smith, D. Price
Farmers No. 1—S. B. Hill, Carl Holloman, J. F. Hill
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave
Victory—Richard Gray, Clarence Whitley

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Cannon's—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers—W. A. Tripp, Dal Cox, T. P. Thompson
Star-Planters—Harding Suggs, B. B. Suggs, Sr.
Keel—J. A. Worthington
New Independent—Bob Cullifer, F. L. Blount
Raynor-Forbes—Noah Raynor, A. H. Forbes
Harris & Rogers—R. E. Rogers
New Carolina—Larry Hudson, Laddie Avery, C. C. Harris

Kinston (four sets buyers)

Central—W. I. Herring, Bill King
Farmers—John T. Jenkins
Knott's 1 & 2—H. G. Knott, W. E. Brewer
New Dixie—J. T. Jenkins
Sheppard's—J. T. Sheppard
New Central—W. I. Herring, Bill King
The Star Warehouse No. 2—Dempsey Hodges, Virgil Harper
Banner—K. W. Loftin, John Heath
Brooks Warehouse—Roger Brooks, Jr., Frederick Brooks

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Red Front-Adkins & Bailey—J. H. Gray, Jack Sharpe
Planters No. 1 & 2—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson, Frank Everett

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Carlton No. 1 & 2—W. E. Cobb, J. C. Carlton
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps

Planters No. 2-3—W. H. Faulkner, Mgr.
Smith No. 1 & 2—James D. Smith
Works Warehouse—R. J. Works, Jr.
Peoples Warehouse Company, Inc.—Guy Barnes, Gene Simmons, Jimmy Walker
Farmers Warehouse, Inc.—J. C. Holt Evans, Mgr.
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Big Planters—Mrs. W. A. Carter, Paul McMillan, Jack Wooten, Frank Skinner
Farmers No. 1 & 2—Joe & C. E. Stephenson
Gold Leaf No. 1 & 2—R. A. Pearce
Stephenson Riverside—Gilbert Stephenson
Wallace No. 1 & 2—Lawrence & Dixon Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clarks No. 1 & 2—H. I. Johnson, S. A. McConkey
Farmers No. 1—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Farmers No. 2—W. L. House, J. P. Bunn
Victory No. 1 & 2—Cliff Weeks, W. L. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior
Hussey No. 1 & 3—Joe Bryant, Bill Hussey
Sheffields—John Sheffield
Farmers—H. G. Perry

Washington (one set buyers)

Sermon's—W. J. Sermon
Talley-Hassell—M. M. Hassell, W. G. Talley

Wendell (one set buyers)

Liberty-Farmer—H. H. & Berdon Eddins
Northside—G. Dean, Bill Sanders
Banner—C. P. Southerland

Williamston (one set buyers)

Rogers Warehouse—Urbain Rogers, Russell Rogers, Leland Barnhill
New Dixie—C. Fisher Harris, J. Elmo Lilley

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—E. B. Hicks, W. C. Thompson
Wainwright—G. L. Wainwright
Center Brick No. 1-2-3—Cozart & Eagles Company
Growers Cooperative—S. E. Griffin, Mgr.
New Planters No. 1 & 2—R. T. & W. C. Smith, B. S. Carr
Smith Warehouse, Inc.—H. H. Harris, Jr., Mgr.
Watson—W. H. Cozart, Jr., Pres.
Clark's—C. R. & Boyd Clark
New Liberty—Carl B. Renfro
Bob's Warehouse—Bob Clark

Windsor (one set buyers)

Plants 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, Dave Newsom

Farmers 1 & 2—Grover & B. H. Jernigan, Bill Davis, M. W. Britt,
Frank Perry, C. W. Parrish

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—Tom Faulkner
Planters—W. Fentriss Phillips
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—C. Hoover Carter, R. J. Brim, Jr.
Victory—Buck Layton
New Farmers Warehouse—Bill Carter, Sr., Billy Carter, Jr.

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—Walker Stone
Roycroft—H. T. & J. K. Roycroft, Randolph Currin
Star—A. L. Carver, Cozart, Currin
Farmers-Planters—J. M. Talley, Howard Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers—Bill Maurer, Guy Sutton
Richmond—County—Bud Rummage

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

Big Top—Talley Brothers, E. E. Clayton
New Deal—W. M., A. R. & A. L. Talley
Goldleaf—J. W. Dale
Carolina—P. L. Campbell
Roberts—Joe, John & Earl Roberts
Growers—King Roberts
Dixie—King Roberts
Star—King Roberts

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Moore's Big Banner—A. H. Moore, C. E. Jeffcoat
Carolina—J. S. Royster, M. H. High, B. W. Young
Farmers—W. J. Alston, Jr.
High Price—C. J. Fleming, C. B. Turner
Liberty—George T. Robertson
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & Sons

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Ford's—Charlie Ford
Friendly Four—James Speed, Gus McGhee

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner—Mitchell—David Mitchell
Mangum-Farmers—Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott
Fleming No. 1 & 2—C. B. Watkins, D. T. Currin
Planters & Johnson—C. R. Watkins, C. R. Watkins, Jr., T. J. Currin

Owens No. 1 & 2—J. S. Watkins, L. Gregory
Granville—L. S. Bryan, Jr., Sherman Bullock, Sidney Sherman
Yeargin—W. W. Yeargin

Sanford (one set buyers)

Twin City 1 & 2—W. M. Carter, T. V. Mansfield, Bill Carter, Jr.
Morgan's—Jimmy Morgan
Castleberry's—C. N. Castleberry, R. F. Castleberry

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—W. P. Burwell
Centre—M. P. Carroll, E. W. Radford, E. M. Moody
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson
Currin's No. 1 & 2—C. W. Currin

OLD BELT

Burlington (one set buyers)

Carolina—Lee Russell, Bob Rainey, Dean Rainey
Coble—N. C. Newman, Joe Robertson
Farmers—Bill McCauley, Glenn McCray

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tobacco Warehouse Co.—R. C. Coleman, Manager
Guilford County Tobacco Warehouse Co.—H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hull

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—S. F. Webster, Lloyd Webster
Carolina—S. F. Webster, Lee McCollum
Sharpe & Smith-Farmers—W. S. Smith, D. C. Hoilman, Banner Williams

Mebane (one set buyers)

Farmers 1 & 2—Joe Dillard, Jule Allen
Piedmont Warehouses—A. O. King, Jr., Billy Hopkins, Mutt Aldridge,
Wray King

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Farmers—Tom Jones, Buck White, O. L. Badgett, F. V. Dearmin
Hunters—J. W. & J. L. Hunter
Dixie—W. H. Brown, H. Y. Hodges, Fred E. Chilton

Reidsville (one set buyers)

Farmers—C. E. Smith, P. D. Michael, D. H. Huffines
Leader-Watts—A. P. Sands, W. A. McKinney
Smothers—T. G. & J. M. Smothers
Brown's—C. E. Smith, P. D. McMichael, D. H. Huffines

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. L. Hester
Hyco—F. J. Hester, Jr.
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., Pres.
Planters No. 2—T. O. Pass
Pioneer—T. T. & Elmo Mitchell, Roy Carlton

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Joyce's No. 1 & 2—O. P. Joyce, Carl Pell

Farmers—W. Q. Chilton

Piedmont—R. N. Linville, Robert Rakestraw, Clarence Peeple, G. Rakestraw, W. Q. Chilton

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Brown—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson

Carolina-Star—G. H. Robertson, H. M. Bouldin

Growers—C. E. Joyce, W. G. Sheets, J. R. Pell, M. M. Joyner

Pepper No. 1 & 2—F. L. Kellman, C. F. Hutchins, Joe & Baxter Cook

Taylor—Paul Taylor, Paris M. Pepper, Kelly Ritter, John Nelson

Big Winston—R. T. & J. F. Carter

Cooks No. 1 & 2—B. E. Cook, William Fowler, Claude Strickland, Jr.

BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers)

Burley-Dixie No. 1 & 2—R. A. Owen

Planters No. 1 & 2—J. W. Stewart

Walker Warehouse—James E. Walker

Day's—Charlie Day

Boone (one set buyers)

Farmers & Big Burley—Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—C. C. Taylor, Rex Taylor

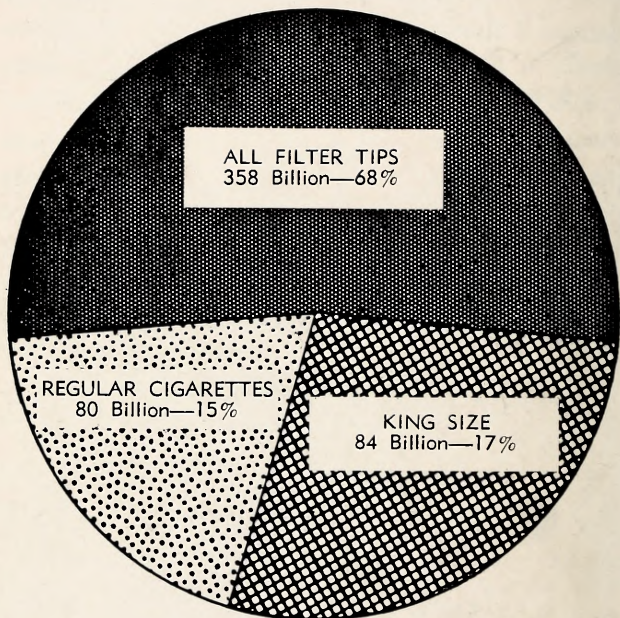
Farmers Burley—Tom Faulkner

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**DOMESTIC CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
BY KINDS 1966**



**Total Domestic Consumption
522 Billion Cigarettes**